

## HURecord, Vol. 19, No. 6

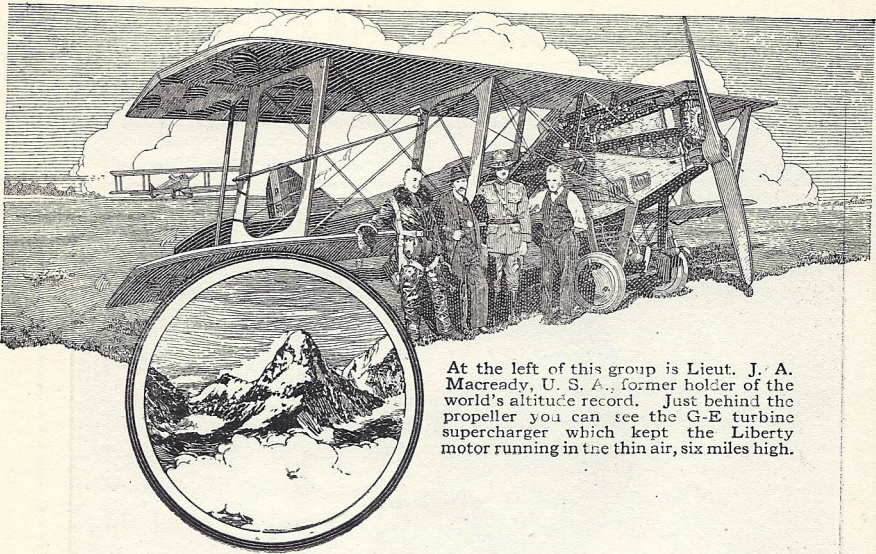
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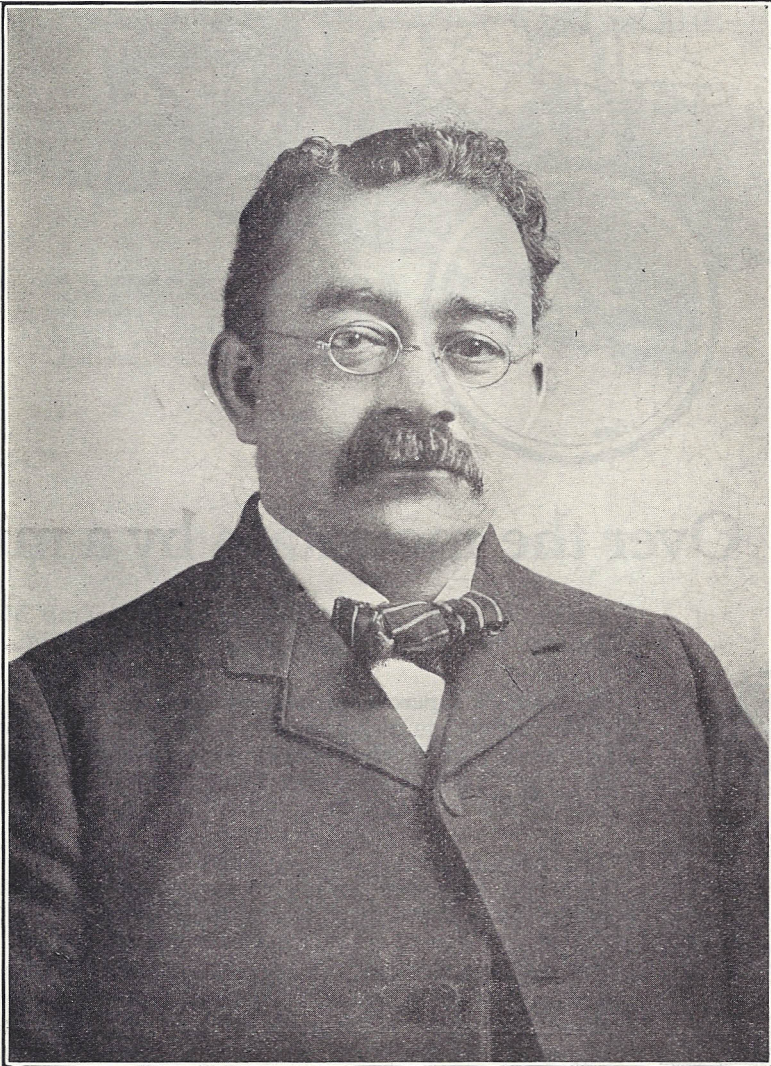
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6-11FBI

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**DEAN GEORGE WILLIAM COOK**

*Connected with Howard University more than fifty years,  
who delivered the Charter Day Address  
March 2, 1925.*



# THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

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Washington, D. C.

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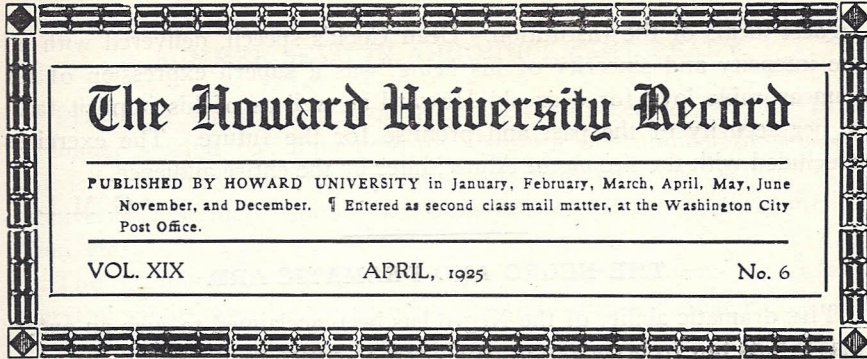
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## Editorials

### HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY, 1867-1925.

THE arrival at the fifty-eighth milestone in the life of Howard University on Monday, March 2, was marked by a greater degree of impressiveness and enthusiasm than has ever before been demonstrated in the annual observance of Founder's Day.

The observance of Charter Day, in fact, began on Sunday, March 1, when fitting tribute was paid to the memory of former President Stephen Morrell Newman, who died in late November, 1924. The exercises of the Vesper Service were entirely devoted to eulogies of his life and character, delivered by Mr. Frederick L. Fishback, representing the First Congregational Church of this city, and by Dean George William Cook, representing Howard University. Special emphasis was placed by each speaker upon Dr. Newman's deep interest in Howard University as well as upon his accurate and broad scholarship, his sincerity of purpose and sweetness of disposition. The remarks of Dean Cook appear elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD.

Promptly at high noon, on March 2, the administrative officers and faculty of the University, robed in complete academic attire and headed by President Durkee, marched from the Carnegie Library, where the line of procession was formed, along the historic Long Walk to the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, which had long been filled to overflowing by hundreds of loyal students, alumni and friends of the University. To the strains of appropriate music rendered by the University orchestra, the procession moved down the west aisle of the chapel and ascended the platform from which the exercises of the day were conducted. After a beautiful rendition by the orchestra and prayer by President Durkee, Dean George William Cook was introduced as the speaker of the occasion. Professor Cook was appointed by the committee having charge of the Charter Day Program, because of his long and devoted connection—more than fifty years in duration—with the life and interests of Howard University and because he represents in a peculiar way the best traditions and



highest ideals of the Institution. Dean Cook's speech, delivered with all the intensity and sincerity of his being, was a superb expression of his immeasurable love for dear old Howard as well as of his implicit faith in her security of the past and promise for the future. The exercises concluded with the singing of Alma Mater by the entire audience.

G. M. L.

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### THE NEGRO AND DRAMATIC ART.

THE dramatic ability of the Negro has been acclaimed to such an extent that it bids fair to become a platitude and to suffer the fate of the obvious—innocuous desuetude. The undisputed talent of Charles Gilpen, of Paul Robeson, of Bert Williams, etc., etc., is too well known to have escaped the attention of the most casual theatre-goer. But there is another field in which this dramatic capacity is shown which seems not to have been noticed by the bourgeois at least. This is the tendency of white players to realize that it takes more than a corked face and black gloves to make a Negro. The distinctive personality, the unique gift of acting, which are the birthright of the Negro, are being recognized on the part of white managers in casting Negro parts in white plays to Negroes. Any number of instances might be mentioned. The latest which has been noticed is that of the pirate gang in *Peter Pan*. Here one lawless follower of the black flag is called "Blackman" and the part is taken by a Negro. One wonders that the other pirates courted the comparison! for the verdict can be rendered in only one way. Like Charles Gilpen, this player of an inconspicuous part, played his role with his whole body. Other pirates acted with their hands or their heads, and when they danced it seemed sufficient to use their legs alone. But "Blackman" acted always with his whole body, thus displaying his true art. He was always a cut-throat ruffian and he was a real pirate rollicking in the mere joy of outlawry. The others were respectable citizens dressed up to play the part. Yes, it is in such intimate contacts that the true dramatic instinct of the Negro is shown.

Last year one of the New York successes was a play written in 1840. Here the part of a Negro was taken by a corked white man, as it would have been at that remote date. The futility of such an impersonation was only too apparent. Stiff body, rigid head, awkward hands, told only too clearly that imagination was lacking and temperament not at hand to portray one of another race.

Perhaps it is just as well that little or nothing is being said of this quiet infiltration of the Negro into white casts. Perhaps it is not only true that the shortest way is often the longest way home, but the reverse may be inferred that the longest way is very, very often the surest way to a goal. And the surest way for a Negro to win a verdict that his temperament can and does produce a higher, because more faithful, type of acting is for him to appear singly or in very small groups on the stage with white actors.

M. McL.



**SUMMER SESSION ANNOUNCEMENT READY.**

PROFESSOR GEORGE M. LIGHTFOOT, newly appointed Director of the Summer Session, has announced his plans for the Summer Session work of 1925 in the form of a beautiful booklet, containing pictures of the University buildings, campus scenes, outline of courses, general information, etc.

The dormitories, together with possible arrangement for cafeteria service, will be open for the accommodation of Summer students. Numerous opportunities will be available for social and physical recreation. Registration for the Summer Session, which will extend over a period of eight weeks—June 22 to August 14—will begin June 19.

Eighty-three courses, by twenty-seven instructors and professors of the University in twenty-two departments of study, will be offered in the following subjects: Accounting, Architecture, Art, Biology, Chemistry, Commerce and Finance, Economics, Education, English, French, German, History, Italian, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Romance Languages, Sociology, and Zoology.

Copies of the announcement will be mailed promptly upon application.



## Special Articles

### A TRIBUTE TO FORMER PRESIDENT NEWMAN.\*

BY DEAN GEORGE WILLIAM COOK.

IN accepting the honor of speaking concerning Dr. Newman I would say in the very outset that my admiration and regard for him are far greater than any ability I possess to portray him as I would like. It is then with a sense of inadequacy of power that I say my word in his honor.

Before he ever came to Howard University he had made for himself a place and standing in the community that he always kept. As pastor of the large group of people in the Congregational Church at 10th and G Streets, he entered an environment that, even then, brought him in close contact with many of the friends and founders of Howard University, e. g., Generals Balloch and Whittlesy with their families; and Senator and Mrs. Pomeroy were still among his parishioners. It may be recalled in passing that members of our own faculty, like the Richards, Robinsons, Fairfields, Langstons, Rankins and Cummings families were also members of his Church. Some of our Commencements were regularly held there. From the foundation of both Church and University there was an intimate, active, live cooperation and friendly recognition unheard of today except in the faint glimmer of a fading tradition. And so very early in his career here, Dr. Newman became acquainted with Howard and was friendly toward its interests.

He made staunch friends and established himself as a man of high principle, of broad scholarship and of distinct literary, scientific and artistic tastes.

In that church he had given courses of lectures on "The Poetry and Philosophy of Browning," on "The Literature of the Bible" that were city-wide in popularity.

He had distinguished himself by literary compositions of his own, had become a collector of etchings and was constantly adding to his knowledge as an ornithologist and botanist.

To the members of the Board of Trustees of Howard University it seemed fitting that such ripe scholarship should be called to minister to the needs of the institution in the highest capacity it had to offer. He soon learned to know and love this Campus. He was fond of his own residence here. He loved the yellow buttercups that come in the spring-

\* EDITOR'S NOTE: This address was delivered in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard University on the occasion of memorial exercises in honor of Former President Newman, March 1, 1925.



time, the Long Walk, and the trees, whether in leaf or bare, he constantly talked about and wanted to see them preserved and cared for. He would stand and feed his artistic nature upon the phenomenon of the sun setting beyond the Virginia hills.

Most of all, however, it appeared to those of us who worked with him he cared for the student life here. He had high ideals for our young men and women, and whenever there came into the life of the University any event that savored of a letting down in conduct, he seemed to truly grieve.

Those who stood nearest him were constantly impressed by his stability and faith. He was cautious in action, patient and self-effacing; always unpretentious and open to suggestions, as willing to follow as to lead out, resolute and assertive when supported by conviction respecting propriety or right.

Seldom is a man ever found who displays more consistently a Christian character than did Dr. Newman. He was not only a Bible student because of its literature, but he had faith in its teachings. No work that he did here seemed to please him more than his teaching in the School of Religion, which brought him into close personal contact with his pupils. They would tell you that he wanted to know them by name and individually.

Dr. Newman's conception of the duties and responsibilities of a college president were, perhaps, a little old-fashioned. A graduate of Bowdoin College a half century before, he had imbibed New England traditions. Such men as Seely, McCosh, Hadley, Edwards and Hopkins were to him exemplars as college presidents. But on occasion he could be practical to the nth degree.

Two things conspired to seriously vary the effectiveness of his administration in Howard University. First was the death of his wife, who had planned to enter into life here with earnestness and devotion, but who died soon after they were settled here. Dr. Newman never recovered from this blow. Like her husband, Mrs. Newman was deeply interested in student life. During the short time Mrs. Newman had been here she had learned to know some of our young people. When she found that there was no hope for her recovery she did a thing that was never talked of, but that emphasized her devotion to her husband's work. "I want my pallbearers chosen from among your students," she said, and so it transpired that student hands bore her to her last resting-place.

Next to Mrs. Newman's death, the thing that interfered with the Newman administration and changed the whole current of University life was the World War.

One would expect a man like Dr. Newman to be a patriot, and so he was. He was keenly alive to the concerns of the great struggle. No one gave more willingly of time or talent, to the end that Howard might contribute all the support to the government she was capable of. Heart to heart he worked with teachers and students for our Training Camp.

Again and again he exerted all his power to convince government offi-



ciala that Camp Des Moines of right ought to be established and that young colored men should have opportunity to become officers. Like most of us, he did not want the training to be given in the South, and to his undeviating stand in this respect we probably owe more than can ever be estimated. It was my privilege to be with Dr. Newman when the decisive step that would land the project in a southern State was about to be taken. The announcement was made that the camp would probably be put in the South. Instantly Dr. Newman was on his feet and, with the emphasis and dignity of his tall form, in tones eloquent and convincing, announced: "We do not want it to go there." From that moment the tide turned and history was written, with which you are acquainted and in which Howard University played a noble part. He with prophetic sight saw coming events as many of you veterans experienced with bitterness of soul and travail of spirit.

He left his scholarly impress upon those who knew him. Howard took no backward steps in his administration. The aspiration of Howard's founders and promoters were adhered to and were kept green. He enjoyed the singing of Alma Mater and joined in with voice and zest of spirit. The first section of the Charter of Howard University was not a mere literary expression to him, but was a shiboleth as the motive power of his directive force was seasoned by his knowledge of the intimate history of Howard's creation and traditions.

It is well to record that we are grateful, personally, for the many pleasant memories we cherish of him as a co-worker, and we think we voice the sentiment of all those who were closely associated with him when we say that he rounded out his career on this hill as a loyal friend of the University and her interests and that his record here is one of peace and good will, unselfish, and emphasizing *human brotherhood*.

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#### EXTRACTS FROM DEAN COOK'S ADDRESS ON CHARTER DAY.

Dean, in his address on Charter Day, March 12, spoke in part as follows: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

If any of those present perceive a repeated note in my talk today, his perception is correct. For what I am to say about Howard University has been uttered before and, as far as my convictions are concerned, can reasonably be and will be said hereafter. I think that I will be able to truthfully say it is for whatever time may elapse between now and the day that I shall pass out of this world.

Howard University was in 1867 what it is today, in principle, spirit, purpose and inspiration. So the differences that one might observe are not differences of fundamentals, but differences of super-structure; powers to a broader service and more ample achievement. I know of no New Howard. I have known a Greater and a Greater Howard, and whether I shall live to know a still Greater Howard than now will make no differ-



ence, for in every year of Howard's existence she has step by step taken higher positions, and every succeeding year chronicled a progress; and that she has a continuing progress that depends not wholly upon her material manifestations, although evidenced thereby. I mean simply this, that as great as Howard University was in 1867 and as great as she is in 1925, she will be still greater in 1955, which I expect to see.

So it must be observed that there were the same reasons for encouragement, love, hope and service in 1867 as in 1925. And thanks be to God for the greater opportunity for good and serious work in 1925.

Though I wax warm in sentiment, I crave your indulgence but for a short while, for I pledge you my honor, and I say it seriously, that there is an affection underlying my words that makes Howard dear to me. She has been a gracious mother to me, supplying my necessities and defending me in my adversities, for which I have ever sought with might and main to return loyalty and service. When I am referred to as a Howard man, I have an uplift in the consciousness of relationship and fealty to an institution which to honor is but to be honored. Nobody can sing "I love old Howard" exclusively, if I be present. Though illy adapted by nature to sing songs, yet accord in spirit is my apology for discord in tone. Howard University is a tremendous thought.

Visible manifestations of thought and idea have ever marked the purposes of man. Monuments and cities but express precurrent mental objects. God, in His message to Moses, directed that a tabernacle be built and that it should be the sign of His pleasure and approbation, a veritable indwelling of the spirit of God. Living thought can be said to have habitation. Greek and Roman Art, Egyptian architecture, Catholic grandeur, or Quaker simplicity, all speak some great and noble soul-moving and world-moving power. Within the temple area was centered the devotion of the Jew, both political and religious. The Hebrew theocratic system of government made it so. St. Peter's at Rome, no more or less than St. Paul's at London, speaks of God and the mission of His Son. The mosque of Omar, Saint Sophia at Constantinople, point that Allah is God and Mohammed is His Prophet; the Taj Mahal is at once the emblem and creation of love; the Sistine Chapel teaches the glories and joys of maternity and God incarnate in man. The Pan-American Building at Washington, the Carnegie Peace Building at The Hague, teach unity of mankind, and but heighten the angelic chorus of "Peace and Good Will to Men."

Vying in sunshine and moonlight with the Capitol in conspicuous aspect, the two standing as twin sentinels on opposite ramparts of the Potomac Valley, overlooking in midnight vigil the slumbering city, each challenging the attention of the wayfarer. What art thou to justify thyself to man? What mission hast thou to excuse thy being? What road of profit? What principle of uplift hast thou to send forth? Thy halls resound to the murmur of what message from the Divine? What, we ask, is thy wisdom? The answer is echoed from the archives: "Consult her founders learn



of them if thou wouldst know." Therefore, friends, we turn to the records of Howard University and the declaration of her founders—her founders, men fresh from the fortunes of war, battle-scarred and blood-stained, desiring further to perpetuate the object of their militant victories by the forces and brotherhood; men who failed to die at Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and Lookout Mountain, and continued the fight on this hill; men who, not satisfied with loosening the shackles of bondage, turned their powers to driving darkness from human souls, men who wrought under God's hand, and dying dissatisfied that the full fruition of their labors were not yet come to pass, leaving to survivors and posterity an unmissed task and warfare and upon none more than the present officers of Howard University and her Alumni.

Out of the fiery conflict of the Civil War many manifestations of thought have issued, but none more worthy, and let us pray none more lasting, than Howard University.

Howard University comes into being breeding the spirit of northern Civil War period and the Pauline Doctrine declared before the Areopagus, announced in the preaching and work of Christ and with modern emphasis in the Declaration of Independence. From Howard's beginning and until now her mission was and is impregnated with reverence, piety and patriotism, higher than which human conception is lost.

Conceived in prayer, born of the faith and convictions as embodied in its original seal, which reads, "Equal rights and knowledge for all," an offspring of Plymouth Rock, Howard University is set before you—a cross between religious fervor and prophetic educational enthusiasms. She is then the essence filtrating from the declaration of Paul at Athens, that "of one blood hath God created all men to dwell upon the earth."

For fifty-eight years Howard has been living her life. She has been more or less doing her work as circumstances allowed and dictated, but now we ask of you, "Watchman, what of the night?" How far has this work been progressing along the line of basal principles that we find embodied in all these authoritative extracts? Howard must not lose her place in the order of events growing out of emancipation and the new birth of manhood for the American Colored man.

There can be no Howard University without equal rights and highest culture for all, based upon merit and capacity. To be plain, we know of no Negro education. Political rights and civic privileges are accompaniments of citizenship and are therefore part of the warp and woof of Howard University's curricula; the salt and savor without which where-with will it be salted? Mathematics has no color; ethics and philosophy are of no creed or class; culture was not fashioned for race monopoly; knowledge is in no plan or department an exclusive goal; justice is universal. Freedom in striving for the acquisition of God's bounty as revealed by nature, is the birthright of all and an inalienable right of all. These are God-given privileges and any contravention of them is born of evil and belongs to the evil powers.



Just how we are acquitting ourselves the result will show to be a blessing or a curse. We can not sit idly by. Our privileges have imposed a trust and we are the trustees. Let no man deceive himself. Whatever the opportunity of approval now for betrayal of trust bequeathed to us, the time will come for the Court of public opinion to find whom to blame and whom to thank. What the founders demanded for Howard we must still demand. What William Clark and Martha Spaulding by their gifts meant must still be meant by Howard's activities. Being justified in the past, it must be maintained in the future. Then today let us re-baptize in Howard spirit and issue the mandate of loyalty and endeavor.

Then, fellow alumni, if you agree the School of Medicine Fund will be collected, the School of Religion Pledge made good—Howard will march on her course for higher things. Apathy must be displaced by action. Subscriptions must be paid as pledged and new ones made. It is the only way to academic honor.

Let no Howard man ever expatriate himself. Necessity driving him from Howard, let him consider himself domiciled elsewhere, but his scholastic citizenship intact in Howard.

We will sing the old songs of Howard, though there be other songs greater. Yale, Cambridge, Oxford, and Leipsic may sing their song, but for me and my house we will sing "Howard, I Love Old Howard."

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**DR. ERNEST E. JUST, DEAN OF NEGRO COLLEGE MEN IN  
SCIENCE.\***

BY KELLY MILLER,

*Dean of the Junior College.*

**T**HE Negro College was founded and fostered by philanthropy whose chief concern was to develop an educated leadership for race reclamation and uplift. The man of one talent and the man of five talents, alike, were impressed into the service of humanity at the point of greatest need. Special aptitudes and endowments were devoted to the common ideal. Gleams or glints of genius or high talent were acclaimed as proof of the Negro's mental endowment and as justification for provision for his improvement. It is generally conceded that the Negro has great emotional capacity and gift of memory. He may be expected to excel in music, poetry and belles lettres, which rest upon memory, emotion and imagination. But he is deemed mediocre or deficient in the domain of the solid understanding. He has not been expected to excel in logical faculty and the power of abstract reasoning. The fullest refutation of this prejudice is found in the United States Patent Office, which contains several thou-

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article by Dean Miller was written for the April issue of the RECORD, but by permission of the editor was released for the Negro press February 25.



sand discoveries and inventions as evidence of Negro ingenuity and creative genius. It has been only recently that the Negro student's attention has been directed to the pursuit of science and abstract thought as a matter of serious study. Our best colleges are now establishing chairs in astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology and the social sciences. Colored men are now qualifying to fill these chairs according to the rigid requirements of the collegiate world. Quite a number are now filling such chairs with intelligence and efficiency. A number of colored students are now pursuing graduate courses in the several branches of science with the doctorate in view as the highest stamp of academic approval. In a few instances they have more than met the minimum requirements of these scientific chairs, but have shown indications of capacity for research calculated to extend the boundaries of knowledge.

Research is a new word recently added to the vocabulary of college teaching. Roughly speaking, the function of the small college is to teach rather than to investigate; while the function of the university is to investigate rather than to teach. There is at present no Negro university in the sense of the investigative function. Notwithstanding this limitation, several Negro teachers have shown the ambition to launch out upon the higher ways of investigation. Genius can not be restrained by institutional limitations. Many of the illustrious names in the annals of science have not only come from the small colleges, but have fallen wholly without the limits of college walls.

Among the colored men who have gained distinction in scientific pursuits might be mentioned the late Dr. Charles H. Turner of the Sumner High School of St. Louis, whose researches on the instincts of the ant and the bee gave him a national and, indeed, an international reputation among biologists. Professor George W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute has recorded to his credit a number of discoveries and inventions in biology and chemistry, resulting in several valuable economic products. His ingenuity and intellectual resource are widely recognized and extolled. Others are doing worth while work of credit and promise.

Dr. E. E. Just, Professor of Biology, Howard University, easily takes first rank among colored men engaged in scientific pursuits. Mr. Just is not yet forty years old. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and received his early education in the Charleston public schools and in the State College at Orangeburg. From there he went to Kimball Academy, New Hampshire, where he prepared for Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1907 with *Magna cum Laude*, being the only member of his class to attain that grade of distinction. While in college his major interest centered in biology, which had been impressed upon his attention by reading a German monograph on that subject. Upon graduation he was called to the teachership of Biology in Howard University, where he has labored till the present time. The urge of his specialty had such a compelling hold upon him that he, by the severest sacrifice, felt impelled to spend his vacations in the Marine Bio-



logical Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts, the most famous institution of its kind in America, if not in the world. He has spent his vacation there in arduous research work for seventeen years without interruption. He soon began to publish the results of his research in the biological journals. For the past ten years he has ranked among the first as a frequent contributor to biological literature, and is widely quoted in learned treatises on the subject. In 1915 Mr. Just secured leave of absence from Howard University in order to spend a year in residence at the University of Chicago, from which institution he received the degree of Ph. D. in the class of 1916. He earned his doctorate with the same distinction as his baccalaureate—*Magna cum Laude*. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People awarded Dr. Just the Spingarn Medal in 1914, as having made the greatest contribution of any member of his race for that year. For the past five years Dr. Just has been carried as a research worker by the National Research Council, which allows him to divide his time between teaching at Howard University and research at Wood's Hole.

Dr. Just is co-author with Dr. Lillie, head of the Department of Zoology in the University of Chicago, of the section on Fertilization, in the treatise on Citology edited by Dr. E. V. Cowdry of the Rockefeller Institute. This recognition shows how he stands in the estimate of American biologists. Recently he has been requested by a group of German scientists to prepare a monograph on the Physiology of Fertilization in a series of monographs covering the biology of cellular structure. This series contain the last known word of biological knowledge. His selection from among all of the biologists of the world shows that he has won an international reputation in the special field upon which he has focussed his attention.

The field of Dr. Just's research is limited to the question of fertilization upon which great emphasis is laid by all scientists in quest of ultimate vital knowledge. It is generally conceded that Dr. Just has pushed the line of inquiry as far, and in some respects farther, than any other investigator in America or Europe. To stand with those at the top in any department of knowledge is a great distinction, indeed.

Dr. Just possesses the elemental qualities of intellectual superiority. He is natural, simple and unostentatious. His distinction has in no degree affected his poise or swollen his self-conceit. He has a becoming measure of Newtonian modesty. He vaunteth not himself on account of his accomplishments and is not puffed up. This modesty is all the more remarkable because any member of a backward group who gets far ahead of his fellows is prone to glory in the uniqueness of his distinction. A one-eyed man among the blind is usually regarded as a marvel for his feats of sight. But Dr. Just wears his distinction with hardly normal self-appreciation.

Those of us who know Dr. Just intimately are convinced that he is not merely a narrow specialist confined to the diameter of the augur hole of his investigation, but feel that he possesses a universal mind that would reach distinction in any field to which it devoted its energies. He possesses



a creative imagination so essential to success in any field of inquiry. To his colleagues at Howard University his insight into ordinary affairs seems at times almost uncanny.

Dr. Just has a deep sense of racial responsibility and duty. He believes in the possibilities of the Negro with an unlimited and unshakable belief. Although his special field of research is as far removed, as one can think, from the domain of racial welfare, yet he never allows himself to be deceived or carried too far from the basic social situation to which he is keenly alive.

Science is color blind. There is neither race nor nationality in knowledge. Nor is there any real necessity, from a purely scientific point of view, for the Negro or any group to be pathfinders in the field of science. The truth in the end will prove to be the same, both in its pure essence and in its practical application, it matters not who first may hit upon it. Universal principles have universal application. They can not be monopolized nor manipulated to suit racial or national arrogance and pride. What boots it that Euclid was a Greek, Newton an Englishman, Marconi an Italian, or Guttenburg a German? Their genius has enriched the blood of mankind regardless of place, time, race or nationality. But it is a matter of commendable pride for any community to lay claim to its due proportion of the celebrities whose contributions have advanced the general culture of the species. A group that fails to contribute its quota is apt to be stigmatized with the reproach of inferiority. In case of the helpless and dependent group this imputed inferiority may serve to condition its place and status among the more powerful and lordly by which they are regulated and controlled. When one member of a despised group rises to distinction or renown, it quickly inspires his fellows who labor under like limitations as himself, to bestir themselves for higher and better things. The distinction that has come to Dr. Just will inspire hundreds of Negro college students to renew their ardor and devotion to the pursuit of science and exact knowledge. An example becomes contagious in proportion to its nearness to the group to be inspired. Inspiration is infectious and is infinitely more effectual by contact than by counsel.

The value of a great name to any group consists in its ability to reproduce or to multiply itself. The mere fact that an individual may shoot sheer above the level of his class or group without disciples, imitators or rivals may stand as an exotic, a sport or jest of nature. The infertile individual is cut off forever from the current of human welfare. Dr. Just is not only an investigator of abstract scientific truth, but a teacher deeply concerned in the advancement of his students to whom he would impart the full measure of his secrets and methods without stint or reserve. He is anxious that they should accomplish not merely the things which he has achieved, but that they should do greater works than himself. The response is encouraging. He feels that his isolated example counts for little compared with the influence handed down to those who are to come after him. Not only so, but he is keenly interested in encouraging timid



and hesitant Negro students and teachers everywhere in the field of science and precise knowledge. He is esteemed by the young men who are devoting their talent and energies to scientific pursuits as their guide, philosopher and friend.

As Dean, I have watched with keen interest the career of Dr. Just from the beginning to its present eminence. If we are to judge an educator according to the standard recently set up by President Eliot in the selection of the Ten Great Educators of mankind, it is reasonable and just to say that Dr. E. E. Just deserves rank among the few true educators which the Negro race has so far produced.

### SOME ASPECTS OF COMMERCIAL COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

BY GEORGE W. HINES,

*School of Commerce/Howard University.*

IT appears that what was formerly looked upon as an experiment in education for commerce and business administration has become in reality a tried and proved member of the present educational structure. The educational cycle, however, has not been completed. While there is a strong tendency towards definite objectives, aims and ideals remain to be defined; dominant incentives are as yet to be realized as outstanding factors.

The tremendous growth of American industry during the last two generations, and especially its expansion in the last decade, has created many intricate problems to be solved. This challenge for intelligent leadership is meeting a gallant response by the collegiate business schools. It has been successfully demonstrated to the managers of large business enterprises that rules of thumb or haphazard methods, no longer suffice in securing profits. The old apprenticeship system no longer finds a place in modern business activities. More and more industries are calling for men who, at the very beginning, can recognize and solve correctly the small problems which arise; and who, when they become sub-executives, can organize their factors and solve the larger problems which confront them. To what extent, then, have our colleges turned their attention to these new demands? What appears to be the outstanding tendency in our colleges of today in solving or pointing the way to an increasingly large number of men and women who are in attendance?

Some months ago a Greek letter fraternity made a poll of its members who had been graduated from 26 different institutions. Of the 460 names canvassed, it was found that 25 graduates had become teachers, 24 were lawyers, 19 were physicians, 18 were engineers, 9 were editors or publishers, 3 were chemists and more than 300 were engaged in business.



RECENT DATA.

Students enrolled in colleges and universities pursuing business career training courses, 1923-24:

Accounting .....	26,786
Advertising .....	7,145
Banking and Finance.....	17,701
Insurance .....	2,140
Manufacturing .....	1,495
Merchandising .....	5,941
Organization and Management.....	7,280
Realty .....	1,078
Transportation .....	3,761
Secretarial Training .....	3,719
Commercial Teacher Training.....	1,368
Journalism .....	3,016
Public Service and Civil Work.....	2,453

Number of students reported majoring in above subjects:

Accounting .....	14,144
Advertising .....	3,380
Banking and Finance.....	7,223
Insurance .....	1,545
Manufacturing .....	4,539
Merchandising .....	4,213
Organization and Management.....	4,539
Realty .....	799
Transportation .....	2,071
Secretarial Training .....	2,606
Commercial Teacher Training.....	566
Journalism .....	1,689
Public Service and Civil Work.....	1,560

(The Bureau of Education, Circular No. 24, "Collegiate Commercial Career Training, 1923-24.)

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The standard commercial courses generally include:

Accounting	Industrial Management
Advertising	Investments
Business Law	Insurance
Business Organization	Labor Problems
Business English	Marketing
Business Statistics	Merchandising
Banking	Office Management
Corporation Finance	Salesmanship
Credit and Collections	Transportation
Foreign Trade	



## DEGREES CONFERRED.

Bachelor of Commerce  
 Bachelor of Science in Commerce  
 Bachelor of Business Administration  
 Master of Commercial Science  
 Master of Business Administration  
 Master of Commercial Science  
 Doctor of Philosophy.

## METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

It is to be noted that the methods of instruction have changed from a type of courses largely intended to be informational to types of courses whose objective is to deal with the immediate factors at hand and then to those more remote; to deal with the simple first and then the complex; to appeal to the individual's initiative; in other words, what Dewey calls "learning by doing." In the next place, the methods of seminar of the graduate school have been introduced into the undergraduate curriculum. Here one finds that emphasis is being placed upon the accomplishment of individual research. Finally, the adoption of the "Case Method" of instruction has had an influence upon the development of business education.

"The impracticability of teaching business by books or theories became apparent because, first, there was no adequate supply of suitable books and, secondly, most of the available books were too theoretical. While a sense of sound principles and a certain amount of theory are essential to the study of any subject, including business, it was recognized that the paramount objective in the study of business was the development of good judgment. In the business world there are few constants and no invariables; but there are principles. Sound business is predicated on a deep-rooted respect for facts and their application. The 'Case System' was, therefore, adopted in the Business School. The cases or problems which have been developed by the Business School have been adopted by more than 106 different colleges and universities in this country."—"Business a Profession," Harvard University, February, 1924.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS OF BUSINESS WHICH HAVE BUILDINGS  
OF THEIR OWN.

Among the number of collegiate schools of business which have been housed in separate buildings are: School of Commerce, Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.; Logan Hall, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; School of Business, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.; School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, Washington Square, New York University, New York; College of Commerce and Journalism, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Commerce Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.;



College of Business Administration, Boston, Mass.; Commerce Hall, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon; Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; Commerce Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; School of Business, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; School of Commerce, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.; School of Business, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; School of Business, Columbia University, New York and Commerce Hall, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. It has been recently announced that Mr. Baker has given \$5,000,000 to Harvard University for the erection of buildings to house the Graduate School of Business Administration.

#### CONCLUSION.

It seems that about three-fourths of all the American college graduates go into business pursuits, casting aside their degrees in letters and not employing in any direct manner the academic or cultural courses they followed in school.

Perhaps the most unique development in our present educational system is the striking growth in commercial collegiate education since 1919. The drift of enrollment into these collegiate business schools is quite as remarkable as is the tendency of such schools to raise themselves to separate schools of graduate study. While educators resent the over-commercial commercialization of the colleges, there seems to be general agreement that technical and vocational education must be stressed in the future.

All about me are immigrant boys, old and young, who black boots long enough to buy a boot-blackening stand; who wash dishes until they save enough to buy a restaurant; they push a cart today, and tomorrow they own a store. Their unalterable purpose is to have something of their own. The Negro boy, too, is, here and there, making discovery that he possesses the potentiality for things constructive and is embarking upon business seas. One doubts, however, that the Negroes have caught the vision of the commercial education.

It appears that our group must break away from mere imitation of the American colleges. More and more it seems that we must enter the field of research and compile data which will more nearly meet the demand of our economic position in the great onward movement. There is the charm of a stern, but sympathetic, appeal to be made for an unswerving ideal around which the group should rally. Granting that the "center and pivot of our present economic order is the legitimate entrepreneur," there still remains ample appreciation of an intangible force which should permeate collegiate education and form an enduring influence. Cultural values must not be put aside.



## ALUMNI YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

### DR. JOHN GAITHER DAY.

WE are very glad to make note of the occupation and whereabouts of one whose face was well known around the campus and in the Medical School during the several years preceding 1911, at which time he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. John Gaither Day has for fifteen years been serving efficiently as Bacteriologist and Radiologist of the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium and the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives at Gravenhurst, Canada. The joint institution is the largest, most modern and oldest in Canada. The yearly turnover is about eight hundred patients. During the last ten years of the total number of patients, only ten were colored.

Dr. Day is a graduate of the Baltimore High School, Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh) and the Medical School of Howard University.

### A LETTER TO THE EDITOR, TRANSMITTING NEWS ITEMS FROM LOYAL ALUMNI IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.,  
March 17, 1925.

Professor G. M. Lightfoot,  
Howard University, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR LIGHTFOOT:

I receive the RECORD regularly and I always enjoy reading it, especially the Alumni Notes.

We have organized a Local Unit of the Alumni Association, composed of graduates located here and at High Point. We are planning to do some good work in the interest of the University. We began our work by celebrating with a dinner, Charter Day, on March 2nd.

Enclosed you will find the write-up of the dinner and the election of officers. Each member of our Local Unit is pledging to do everything possible to push the drive for the School of Religion.

I am very truly yours,

MAZIE O. TYSON,  
*Secretary-Treasurer, Local Unit.*

The item follows:

THE ALUMNI OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY IN GREENSBORO AND HIGH POINT, N. C.,  
GATHER AT BENNETT COLLEGE TO DO HONOR TO CHARTER DAY.

The Alumni and Alumnae of Howard University, living in Greensboro and High Point, N. C., met Monday night, March 2nd, in the dining hall of Bennett College to celebrate Charter Day, as it was on March 2, 1867, when the U. S. Congress granted a charter to establish Howard University.

Those present were: Doctors A. M. Rivera, Chas. C. Stewart, George C. Simkins, Misses S. E. Hughes, M. O. Tyson, Margaret A. Minor, Professor F. D. Bluford, of Greensboro; Doctors J. C. Morgan, Eva M. Ziegler and Miss A. B. Foreman, of High Point. Dr. B. W. Barnes, Miss Alma Morrow and Mrs. Annie C. Horne, of Greensboro, and Miss Ruby McComas, of Reidsville, are also alumni, but it was not convenient for them to be present.

Professor Chas. H. Moore, who attended Howard University during the administration of its first President, Gen. O. O. Howard, for whom the University was



named, graduated from the Preparatory Department in 1873. But afterwards, he went to Amherst College, Mass., and graduated in the Class of 1878, of which Mr. Frank W. Stearns, the wealthy Boston merchant and President Coolidge's closest friend, was a member. Being in part a Howardite, Professor Moore was also present by invitation.

The first thing the members of the Association did, upon arriving at the hall about nine o'clock, was to scatter themselves around the banquet table, where they satisfied the "inner man" and the "inner woman" in the enjoyment of a delightful seven-course menu.

When this part of the program was finished, Dr. Rivera, President of the Association, arose and briefly stated the object of the meeting, namely, to join in with other Alumni, who at the same hour, in different places throughout the country, were celebrating Charter Day of Howard University. After he brought his remarks to a close, Dr. Rivera then called upon Miss Margaret Minor, the secretary, who responded by reading a very interesting and informing paper upon the origin and development of Howard University. Later each alumnus present was requested by the President to say something on the occasion. Every one responded, and in doing so seemingly realized the debt of gratitude and obligation which he or she owed Howard in aiding them to be of service to themselves and humanity. When all but one had expressed their opinion and related their experiences in connection with the University, Dr. Rivera asked Professor Moore to close this part of the program.

Professor Moore, responding, told the members of the Association that, in complying with the President's request, he felt that he was somewhat like Anaeas of ancient times, who, when Dido, the queen of the Carthaginians, asked him to tell her of the seige of Troy, said, among other things, "*Quorum pars magna fui*," a part of which I was, for when but a lad he entered Howard University, four years after the school was founded.

For, said he: "Four years after the U. S. Congress, in 1867, granted a charter to Howard University, I matriculated as a member of the Preparatory Department in the fall of 1871 and was graduated therefrom June, 1873."

Professor Moore said further that as he reverted in thought to his experience as a student, during his two years' preparation for college at Howard, it was of inestimable value to him in after life; that General O. O. Howard was one of the finest, most sympathetic and Christian men who ever presided over an American college; that while only members of our own race group attend the University now, when he was there, not only Negroes, but Caucasians, Mongolians, Japanese and Indians trod the campus as students in the different departments, as the charter allowed no discrimination for entrance on account of race, color, or nationality. He recalled that one of his teachers in Latin was Professor F. J. Cardoza, who soon after resigned and went to South Carolina and was elected Treasurer of the State and held that office until 1876, when he with others had to flee the State when Wade Hampton was elected Governor that year; that Cyrus S. Richards, LL.D., was Dean of the Preparatory Department, than whom there was no one on the faculty more venerable, more gentle and more scholarly; that of his class which graduated in 1873, so far as Professor Moore knows, only one out of the twenty members, besides himself, survives, John E. Taylor, of Wilmington, N. C., who was his roommate; that Wiley Lane, of Elizabeth City, N. C., who was the valedictorian of the class, entered the College Department and was graduated in 1877; then came to Amherst College, where he (Moore) was in the Senior year, entered the Junior Class and graduated in 1879, after which he became a member of the faculty of Howard University and died two years thereafter.

Professor Moore said that, among some of the men who were students there, either in the College Department or in some one of the professional schools, were the sons of John M. Langston, Arthur and Ralph; James C. Napier; Josiah T. Settle; the Otey brothers, Charles N. and Henry R.; Wm. J. Simmons; Furman J. Shadd; T. McCant Stewart; John W. Cromwell; the Morris brothers; Micheaux;



Job Haynes, brother of Secretary Haynes of South Carolina; C. C. Scott and Townsend, also of South Carolina; Henry Straker, who was the first Negro to be elected Judge in the United States, in Detroit, Mich.; former Governor Atkinson, West Virginia; the late Jas. E. O. Hara, Congressman from North Carolina, T. Thos. Fortune, "Bruce Grit," and Nathan Alexander. Along with these men other students were there, who, after graduating, went out into different parts of the country and became leaders of thought and of the race in its uplift and advancement. Professor Moore added, in quoting the words of a colored preacher who in describing the patriarchs of Biblical times, said, "Brethren, dem were 'days when men were mens,'" applying the thought to the period when he was a student at Howard.

Professor Moore keeps a scrap-book, in which he made a habit of preserving interesting souvenirs of his student days in the schools which he attended in the past. Therefore, at the close of his very interesting and illuminating reminiscence, to the surprise and delight of the younger alumni, he presented for inspection two of his term reports on scholarship and deportment for the winter and spring terms of his Senior Prep year and the graduation program for June, 1873, containing the list of speakers, together with the subjects upon which they spoke, nearly fifty-two years ago.

When Professor Moore finished, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place and Miss Margaret A. Minor was elected President and Miss M. O. Tyson, Secretary-treasurer, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President in the future.

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## UNIVERSITY NOTES

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### HOWARD GETS CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION OF \$591,000— \$370,000 GIVEN FOR MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDING—GREAT STRIDES MADE BY PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

DESPITE an avalanche of opposition from southern Democrats, an item for Howard University in the Interior Department Appropriation Bill carrying \$370,000 for a Medical School building and \$221,000 for maintenance, a total of \$591,000, successfully passed the House on Saturday, February 28th, and the Senate on Monday, March 2nd. At last, Howard University is assured an adequate building for its School of Medicine so that it may meet the pressing call for additional colored doctors, dentists, and pharmacists. The request for a Medical School building has been before the Congress for a number of years, each year heretofore being killed in the House or the Senate by southern opposition.

#### Insistence for Item Last Year Drew Fight of the Opposition.

Last year the insistence with which the supporters of the item for the Medical School building urged its approval brought forth such a fight against it as seemed to jeopardize the entire appropriation for the University. The attack upon the appropriations for Howard University is usually based upon the contention that there is no authority by law, for such appropriations are subject to be thrown out entirely on points of order. There is a bill now before the Congress looking to the amendment of the charter of the University so as to authorize congressional appropriations from year to year, which will settle the question of legislative authorization for Howard University.

#### Congressional Friends Who Helped.

The congressional friends who helped in connection with the securing of the appropriations for Howard University were primarily Hon. Louis C. Cramton, of Michigan; Hon. Martin B. Madden, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, of



Illinois; Hon. B. L. French, of Idaho; Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah; Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, of Colorado; Senator William M. Butler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, of Massachusetts; Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York; and Senator William C. Bruce, of Maryland.

#### **Administration Program for "Greater Howard" Being Realized.**

Gradually and surely a realization of the program for a Greater Howard, which was inaugurated in 1919 when President J. Stanley Durkee and Secretary-Treasurer Emmett J. Scott joined hands, is being brought about. Among the important items announced in 1919 as being necessary to enable Howard University properly to fill its leadership rôle as a school specializing in the training of Colored youth were a Home Economics Building, to include Dining Hall at a cost of \$85,000; increase in salaries to amount to \$30,000; repairing of Dormitories at a cost of \$20,000; improvement of University Grounds, \$30,000; improvement in sewerage system, \$12,500; Athletic Field and Drill Grounds, \$17,500; Gymnasium and Armory, \$150,000; Medical Buildings, \$370,000.

#### **Major Items Secured.**

These represent the major items in the big program for expansion of Howard University which was announced by the new administration in 1919. Every one of these items has been realized, with the enlarging of the item for the Dining Hall by \$116,000, making the total cost of the building and equipment amount to \$201,000. Also there have been additional increases in the amount allotted each year for improvements of University Grounds, and a sum of \$25,000, which made it possible to remodel the University Law School building and increase class room space so as to accommodate a larger number of students.

The appropriation of \$197,500 for the Gymnasium, Armory and Athletic Field project last year supplies to the University one of its greatest and most appreciated needs.

#### **Review of Past Five Years Shows Remarkable Results.**

One can appreciate the great strides which Howard University has made during the past few years when it is noted that the appropriation of \$591,000 this year is approximately five times as large as the highest annual appropriation received by Howard prior to 1919. A review of the past five years shows a gradual increase in the amount of the annual appropriation by Congress to the University.

The past five years chronicles many outstanding achievements in the growth of Howard University by the present administration. Not only have congressional efforts proved fruitful, but successful results have come from the \$500,000 campaign for the endowment of the School of Medicine of the University.

#### **Annual Congressional Appropriation of \$500,000 Suggested.**

Continued efforts are being made by Dr. Durkee, President, and Dr. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer, and the Trustees of the University, it is learned, to see that every item of their ambitious expansion program for Howard University is realized. The items which now claim particular attention are an Administration Building to cost \$80,000; a dormitory for young women, at \$150,000; a dormitory for young men, \$150,000. The administration of Howard University has expressed the hope that Howard University may secure from the Congress an annual appropriation of at least \$500,000 so that the school may effectively carry forward its great work in the interest of the Colored people of America.



**DR. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, TRUSTEE OF HOWARD, LECTURES BEFORE LARGE AUDIENCE OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY IN WINTER COURSE SERIES OF LECTURES.**

THE United States has never considered, and will not in practice regard, other nations, governments and peoples of the world as equal, declared Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of government at Harvard University, in an address in the auditorium of the Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard University, February 26. He spoke on "Uncle Sam and the World." Secretary James J. Davis of the Department of Labor accompanied him.

"The United States," he said, "has taken over the government of six of our neighbors—Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Porto Rico, Cuba and Panama. Marines are located in each of these nations to protect native presidents who are friendly to the United States. Uncle Sam does not intend to treat these people of darker races as equals, for there are certain interests which he feels must be protected regardless of other moral considerations.

"We gain our concept of Uncle Sam by contrasting Washington with Frederick the Great, Lincoln with Bismarck and Roosevelt with the Kaiser. But today a study of the question of races, one of tremendous importance, due to the new race consciousness of China, Japan and India, gives no indication that he is universally regarded as a character of supreme benevolence."

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HON. HENRY R. RATHBONE, Representative-at-Large of the State of Illinois, delivered the Washington Birthday address in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel of Howard University, Sunday, February 22nd, at 4:30 o'clock.

It will be remembered that Mr. Rathbone is the son of Major Rathbone, who was present in the theater box with Abraham Lincoln when the assassin, Booth, fired the fatal shot. In trying to protect Mr. Lincoln, Major Rathbone, Mr. Rathbone's father, sustained a shot wound in his shoulder.

Mr. Rathbone is a careful student of national affairs and is an eloquent speaker. His address on George Washington was replete with historical facts and reminiscences of applications of the teachings of the "Father of Our Country" to the various developments since his day.

The University Vested Choir rendered special music for the occasion.

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**SENATOR FERRIS VISITS US.**

ON Monday, February 23, Senator Ferris of Michigan spoke at Chapel Services. At first sight, we were impressed with the personality of the speaker. His manner, his expression, his sincerity, his genial, playful humor—all of these revealed to the listeners his great soul.

Senator Ferris touched upon heredity and dwelt at length upon environment. He plead with us to "know ourselves," to know what we are fitted for and, not allowing anything to hamper us, to make the best of our talents. He protested vehemently against self-satisfaction and self-complacency.

The senator made several fitting allusions, one of which was particularly impressive. He told of how the distinguished artist, Lorado Taft, on one of his tours through the country, and stopping at a small town, was told of the artistic workmanship of a little German wood-carver. Mr. Taft realized the value of the man's work and asked him to travel with him in order that he might become known to the world for his artistry and skill. The little wood-carver was satisfied with his condition; he lived comfortably; his wife and his children were happy; it was not necessary for him to do more. But Mr. Taft finally persuaded him to go. In a short while, Mr.



Taft produced a work and had the German to produce one similar to it. When placed side by side, one could hardly tell which was the artist's and which was the wood-carver's. So it was that the man known only to his locality, because some one discovered in him a genius, became widely known.

Senator Ferris impressed us with the fact that, in many of us, there are sleeping geniuses. When God made Booker Washington, Frederick Douglass, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth and others who to us are great, He did not throw the patterns away. There are as many more and more than have been! The senator's talk was, to say the least, pleasing and inspirational.

B. C. S.

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**CHAPTER OF PRE-MEDICAL HONOR FRATERNITY ESTABLISHED  
AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY—ORGANIZATION'S IDEAL IS BAND-  
ING TOGETHER ALL BROAD-MINDED MEN REGARDLESS OF  
RACE, CREED, RELIGION OR STATION IN LIFE—UNSELFISH  
SERVICE TO MANKIND IS SUPREME IDEAL.**

WHAT is likely to prove an epoch-making event took place at Howard University Monday, March 2nd, when a chapter of the Mu Delta Phi Fraternity, an honorary society composed of men pursuing pre-medical courses, was established at Howard University by one of its founders, H. L. Ettman, a student of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Ettman was assisted in connection with the organization of a chapter at Howard University by Dr. Ernest E. Just, Professor Frank Coleman, and Drs. Rudolph Fisher, Keith Madison, and Carter Marshall. Twelve candidates were initiated into the organization and became charter members of Beta Chapter.

Mu Delta Phi Fraternity was organized some three years ago at Washington University and the fundamental tenet of the organization is the ideal of broad-mindedness. Mr. Ettman, in discussing before the student-body of the University at the Chapel exercises, Tuesday noon, stated that this fraternity aims to band together arm in arm intelligent men regardless of race, creed, religion or station in life and to fight hard to bring about unselfish service to mankind.

The program followed by Mr. Ettman in connection with his visit to Howard University was as follows: Sunday night, March 1st, a group of candidates for membership met in Thirkield Science Hall of Howard University and listened to a talk by Mr. Ettman in which he outlined to them the aims and ideals of the fraternity; Monday was spent in visiting the grounds of the University and the public buildings of the city; Monday evening, an initiation of twelve candidates was held; Tuesday, Mr. Ettman was invited to speak at the University noon-day exercises, after which a luncheon was served in the New Dining Hall to Mr. Ettman and the newly initiated members of the fraternity.

Mr. Ettman, referring to the establishment of the chapter at Howard University, said: "It makes us all happy to have this group at Howard University as Beta Chapter. We earnestly hope that all of the pre-medical students at Howard University will work hard and try to make good grades. We hope that they will try hard to become broad-minded as we want them to enter into the fight of our organization to bring all broad-minded mankind together."

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Among the persons who compose the Beta Chapter of the Mu Delta Phi Fraternity at Howard University are:

John Baldwin West, President; Theodore White, Vice-President; James E. Walker, Secretary; W. A. Winter, Treasurer; Arthur J. Sayres, Sergeant-at-Arms; Dr. Ernest E. Just; Professor Frank Coleman; Professor St. Elmo Brady; Dr.



H. L. Pelham; Dr. Rudolph Fisher; Dr. Carter Marshall; Dr. Keith Madison; G. C. Maxwell; J. O. Cummings; Sidney Sumby; Horace C. Scott; Edward Cheek; E. C. Downing; and W. C. George.

Included in this group are three Phi Beta Kappa men, three Sigma Xi, three National Research Fellows, three undergraduates on honor roll, and the others have at least a grade of B.

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**HOWARD ALUMNI-SENIOR DINNER HUGE SUCCESS—FIVE HUNDRED GATHER AT DINING HALL FOR CHARTER DAY SUPPER AND DANCE—DR. DURKEE AND DEAN COOK STRIKE KEY-NOTES OF OCCASION—MEDICAL SCHOOL APPROPRIATION ANNOUNCEMENT BRINGS CROWD TO FEET.**

The Howard University Dining Hall was packed to its capacity last Monday night, March 2nd. Charter Day of the University was celebrated by an Alumni-Senior dinner. At least 500 men and women sat around the tables, renewed old acquaintances and cheered with the true old Howard spirit.

Several short speeches were made, President Durkee and Dean Cook striking the keynotes of the occasion. The announcement by President Durkee that the Medical School had finally received an appropriation of \$370,000 for a new building brought the whole crowd to its feet, while prolonged applause filled the room.

After the dinner there was dancing until midnight, in which old and young took part. This was the second annual dinner in celebration of Howard Charter Day.

The committee in charge of the Alumni-Senior Charter Day dinner was composed of Mrs. Alma J. Scott, Chairman; Dean Lucy D. Slowe; Miss Ethel C. Harris; Attorney George A. Parker; Miss Marie E. Jordan; Mr. Maurice Clifford; Miss Harriet G. Heard; Miss Norma E. Boyd; Dr. William H. Greene; Miss Eleanor Rivers; and Mr. Robert L. Evans.

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**PROFESSOR MacLEAR WINS PH. D. DEGREE.**

At the mid-winter Convocation of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon Miss Martha Maclear, Professor of Education in Howard University.

Her dissertation was written in the field of the History of Education, the title of the work being: "A History of the Education of Girls in New York and in New England, 1800-1870.

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**SCHOOL OF RELIGION**

THE Theological Alumni are planning for the annual "Howard Night," to be celebrated on Monday evening, April 20. An interesting program is being prepared. The meeting will be held in Zion Baptist Church.

The Annual Maynard Prize Debate of the School of Religion occurred on Friday evening, February 20. The question for debate, "Resolved, that the Ball Rent Act of the District of Columbia should be continued in force," awakened much interest. The affirmative team, consisting of Messrs. William B. Robertson and J. Taylor Stanley, was awarded the decision by the judges, who were Professor William V. Tunnell, Thomas Walker, Esq., and Judge Fenton W. Booth. Mr. J. Taylor Stanley won the prize for the best individual debate.

Howard University School of Religion is heartily co-operating with the Student Association of Middle Atlantic Theological Seminaries. Last year Mr. William A. Johnson represented our students at the Inter-Seminary Conference held at Crozer



Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa. The present year the Inter-Seminary Conference meets at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, on March 13, 14 and 15. Addresses will be given by Kirby Page, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, Dr. S. Parks Cadman and other noted Christian leaders. The President of Howard University Board of Trustees, Dean Charles R. Brown, will preach the Conference sermon. Mr. J. Taylor Stanley has been appointed student delegate to this notable gathering.

D. B. PRATT, *Dean.*

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## SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

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DR. A. M. CURTIS, Professor of Surgery in our Medical College, and Dr. A. L. Curtis, Medical '12, have opened the Curtis Private Sanitarium at 1927 17th Street, N. W. This sanitarium is beautiful, modern, splendidly equipped and up to date in every particular. It will fill a need in this community.

DR. GEORGE LITTLE, Medical '23, has passed the Pennsylvania Board and announces the opening of offices at 1400-1402 Glenn Street, Homestead, Pa.

DR. LEWIS H. FAIRCLOUGH, Dental '22, has announced the removal of his dental offices to 2368 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where he will maintain joint offices with Dr. C. B. Powell, X-Ray specialist.

MR. SHEPPARD G. ACREE, Pharmacy '24, has passed the Arkansas Board and he plans to open the Acree Pharmacy next month.

DEAN BALLOCH attended the meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, held at Boston on March 6th and 7th.

The meeting was largely attended and many interesting papers were read on the various phases of medical education.

He also called upon Dr. Lloyd H. Newman, who is working in the Harvard Laboratory of Bio-Chemistry under Dr. Folin.

Dr. Folin was very complimentary in his statements as to Dr. Newman's ability and as to the character of the work he was doing in the laboratory.

At present Dr. Newman is engaged upon research work on blood-sugars.

He also visited the Forsyth Dental Infirmary and was much gratified at the statement of Dr. Cross, the Superintendent, as to the ability and conduct of our students who had worked in the Infirmary.

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## SCHOOL OF LAW

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WHILE the Law School forces have delighted to join in with the forces of other departments of the University in the general rejoicing at the enactment of the measure which, appropriating \$370,000, assures a new home for the School of Medicine, the School of Law has been afforded ground for a bit of rejoicing on her own account. The reason? Well, just read what follows below and we think you will readily agree.

### The Old Nest Is Represented.

What we are about to note here will add nothing to the sum total of human knowledge, and yet we feel free to make the note merely to emphasize that the story which the past month has told is no different in quality from the story the months have told for the past forty years, and which we are confident they will continue to tell till the sun grows cold and the leaves of the judgment book unfold. It is this:



Wherever in this broad land of ours men and women are banded together in constructive effort for the advancement either of the glory of God or the uplift of humanity, you are apt to find—and if they happen, as is sometimes the case, to belong to our special group, you are certain to find—the influence of the Alma Mater at work. Is there a conclave in Miami where the sands never grow cold, or on the slope where the mountain streams magnify themselves into rivers and flow down to the Golden Gate? Are matters of important concern being considered in that little old town where the Hub of the Universe sticks out visibly through the municipal square while the Charles River moves slowly on, or in San Antone where the fogs come and linger at times as if they imagined Lunnion Town was no longer on the Thames? No matter; it's all the same. The Howard spirit is almost sure to be present in one form or another urging the workers on to success; and if you look real closely you'll find 5th Street not only on hand, but busily engaged among the leaders.

At Nashville, a group coming from far-flung points sat to agree upon ways and means to lay the ghost of trouble and disintegration at Fisk University. Among those most prominent was J. C. Napier, '72.

At Washington the National Race Congress convened for a four-day session devoted to matters of deep concern to the race. The leaders included Wm. C. Martin, '86, and Linwood G. Koger, '22.

The entrance of the Liberty Life Insurance Co., of Chicago, into the insurance field in the District of Columbia was celebrated by a banquet at the famous Mu-So-Lit Club in honor of the company's president, Frank L. Gillespie. At the festal board were M. M. Harris and J. T. Settle, both of '16, who are to be local counsel for the corporation; Wm. L. Houston, '92; F. Morris Murray, '15; George E. C. Hayes, '18; Geo. H. Murray, '14; L. R. Mehlinger, '21, and 'Gene Davidson of the Senior Class.

The Second Annual Alumni-Senior Charter Day Dinner was staged with great eclat at Howard University on March 2nd. Those given credit for the complete success of the event included George A. Parker, '19, and "Magnate" Bob Evans, '22.

When the Washington Bar Association met for the annual election of officers the places could have been given to men who never saw Howard University save as visitors. The result, however, was: G. E. C. Hayes, president; L. R. Mehlinger, secretary; S. L. McLaurin, '09, vice-president; Charles E. Robinson, '16, treasurer, with Thomas Walker, '85, and Isaiah Lisemby, '22, as members of the executive committee.

At Washington the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People faced the difficult task of finding a successor to the venerable, but intrepid Archibald H. Grimke, for many years its president. No time was wasted on sentiment. It was a *man's* job and they looked for a man to fill it. They chose Neval H. Thomas, '04. Had they looked until doomsday, they could not have done better.

On March 6th a joint session of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs and the Allied Women's Clubs sat to listen to a notable program which included an address by the national organizer of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. D. B. Lampkins, of Pittsburgh. The presiding officer was Mrs. Marie Madre Marshall, '97.

Across the East River, Brooklyn Fraternal Lodge No. 32, I. B. P. O. E. W., staged its twenty-second annual reception and athletic carnival in the presence of a distinguished company which included Congressman and Mrs. Celler, Grand Exalted Ruler, J. Finley Wilson and many other notables who came from far and wide. One of the prizes awarded was the gift of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Thomas L. Higgins, '10, was chairman of the Reception Committee.

### The Family and Its Friends.

From West Virginia comes a word from, and another word concerning, two of Alma Mater's boys. Ebenezer H. Harper, '99, down McDowell County way—they call



him Hon. E. H. Harper, member of the Legislature of his State!—checked in by letter from Keystone just to let “mither” know that he had heard the rumblings about the ultimatum of a certain board of law examiners, and stood ready to respond to the limit of his capacity to see that “The Old Nest” sustained no harm.

On February 12th the *Daily West Virginian*, published at Fairmont, carried on page 14 a photograph of certain parties well known to divers and sundry Howardites and a double-column headline with article subjoined as follows:

“FIRST NEGRO LAWYER IN COUNTY—ONE OF FEW IN WEST VIRGINIA—RICHARD TOMPKINS, ADMITTED TO BAR HERE, A GRADUATE OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

“Richard W. Tompkins, the first colored lawyer to locate in Fairmont, was born in Washington, D. C. He is one of the few Colored lawyers in West Virginia. He was educated in the public schools of Washington, Willeston Seminary at East-hampton, Mass., the School of Liberal Arts, Howard University and Howard University Law School in Washington. He was graduated from the Law School in June, 1922.

“Passing the bar examination in the State of West Virginia in September, 1922, he received a license to practice law in this State in April, 1923, and Judge W. S. Meredith admitted Mr. Tompkins to practice law in Marion County on January 22.

“During the recent war with Germany, Mr. Tompkins served in the United States Army and was discharged from military service at the expiration of the war. Shortly after his discharge, he was employed in the U. S. Veterans’ Bureau. He came to Fairmont from the Veterans’ Hospital, No. 91, in Tuskegee, Ala., where he had the position of contact officer for more than a year.

“Mr. Tompkins’ offices are at 210 Madison Street.”

February 10th did itself proud by bringing in Ambrose Shief, Jr., Esq., and the charming Mrs. Shief, who had that same day taken pardonable pride in witnessing the admission of her husband to the District of Columbia bar. Shief mumbled something about “better half” or words to that effect, but since he was wise enough not to press the point, we let him go; for it had only taken us a moment to size up the values involved in that attractive combination, and our judgment is that from now on Ambrose had better be introducing Madame as “My better 85%.” That’s all.

February 16th honored us with a call from Rev. N. H. Humphreys, pastor of St. John C. M. E. Church, Anacostia. Dr. Humphreys said he just made up his mind to quit promising himself a visit to the School of Law and—well, there he was. It was a delight to have him look us over and then sign up for a life membership in the boosters’ section of the Order of Friends Worth While.

March 2nd and 3rd really cleaned up, for on these two days there came some of the inauguration’s finest. That it took a giant spectacle like that to get ‘em into Washington is small skimpion to the Chair. What counts is that the School of Law in their esteem bulked large with the town itself and they refused to go back home without seeing both.

First, came together Edward W. Dale and Rienzi B. Lemus.

Dale: a name with which to conjure in the hotel world, at least, if not elsewhere. For more than a quarter of a century Ed Dale has stood among the leaders, and positively at the forefront of colored men, engaged in the hotel and restaurant business in this country. The best meal we ever ate at any hotel in our whole life—and we’ve eaten a few!—was at Dale’s in Cape May in 1923. Where the best of the others leave off, that’s where E. W. begins. With an aptitude for the artistic and an eagle eye that sights dust even “whar ther ain’t none,” he made us feel mighty good, indeed, when he volunteered a thought on the clean, orderly appearance of things. He looked us over from tip to toe and was so pleased that he promised to return and spend an evening listening-in on the class work; and he really did come back “Just to keep my word,” he said, “and to apologize for being forced to miss the



Chair's class in Public Service last Tuesday." Come again, Ed; you're the sort we like to see.

Mr. Lemus is Grand President of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employers. His station is Washington, D. C., but his field is the United States. Wherever men set down a dish at the proper angle, with "garnishments accordin'," while the fiery steed plunges ahead, drawing its steel-encased precious burden of humanity, there R. B. Lemus is known and respected. He said the dining car men had no apologies to make for their calling, for they had long since received at the hands of an appreciative public renewed assurances that they and their job were an indispensable adjunct to successful railroading in this day and time, and their aim was to merit their full share of the credit due to all for the success recorded to date. Mr. Lemus joined Mr. Dale in singing our praises and promised to proclaim the glory of 5th Street from Bar Harbor to San Diego, and Vancouver to Key West; and he will do what he says.

### The Callows Call.

Following the sprightly pair just mentioned above came a quartette we were delighted to welcome from widely separated localities.

The West Riding sent in C. H. Calloway, Esq., of the Kansas City, Mo., bar, who had that same morning been admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court on motion of our own James A. Cobb, '99. Counsellor Calloway was modest. He told us all about his admiration for the Law School and his pride in the work she was doing, but said not a word about the herculean feat by which he wrung the control of Sarah Rector's millions from the half-nelson of that outfit which went the limit to retain it, down Oklahoma way. With Mr. Calloway came his kinsman, our own Thomas J. Calloway, '04, whose distinguished record, made both abroad and at home, is too well known to need rehashing at this time. Besides, not even the presence of company sufficed to save Tom Calloway a good bawlin'-out for staying away from here so long. He promised to mend his ways in this behalf. He'd better!!

In the evening of the same day, as guests of the Class in Public Service Companies, came two charming sisters whose presence was gratifying to us all. Oddly enough, they did not grow tired (at least, they did not appear to) and leave after a few moments, but remained until the close of the hour when they were introduced to us, not as sisters, but as Mrs. Edith McGuire, of Pittsburgh, and her daughter, Mrs. Carter, of Monessen, Pa., wife of Mr. F. C. Carter of the Middle Class. So it was to Carter that we were indebted for this delightful event! Can't help it, F. C. You'll have to fetch the Chair 65 just the same if you want to sit in at the last deal. Meanwhile, there's a still hunt going on to locate that fount of perpetual youth whose waters these two ladies have been sipping. When they made their find and where 'tis, deponent saith not, but they did make it and great is their good fortune.

March 9th gave us Mr. T. L. Hilliard, of Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., en route to his new home in Bryn Mawr, Pa., and stopping over for a peek-in on his brother-in-law, Monroe L. Plant, of the Junior Class. Mr. Hilliard not only made a complete inspection of the entire plant, but accompanied the suave Monroe L. to each of his classes, to the supreme discomfiture of the said M. L., lest the latter be forced to disclose how much of the lessons he really did (not) know. Since he is not to be so far away in the years to come, Mr. Hilliard promised to let us see him more often. Meanwhile, we are to record him as a 100 per cent Howard Booster.

Other alumni callers during the month were Timothy W. Fisher, '23; Counsellors Ernest L. Winters, '11, Isaiah Liseby, '22, Domingo A. Lanauze-Rolon, '23, and George A. Parker, '19, of the District of Columbia bar; John W. Love, '22, late of the North Carolina and District of Columbia bars, but now of West Virginia, and Fritz W. Alexander, '22, who has recently opened offices at Gary, Ind. George Parker refused to leave until he had sold us sump'n, but since he grabbed Dean Ollie Cooper also, her perennial alibi notwithstanding, we were reconciled and called it square.



As for other Friends Worth While, the roster was simply splendid. They included Mrs. Anderson, wife of the keen assistant reporter of the Moot Court and Special Pleader, Bob Anderson of the Senior Class, Messrs. Herman Holt, James L. Chestnut, George Copeland, an interesting veteran of the Civil War, Henry D. Espey, James K. Holley, John A. Poulson, K. L. Bright and Mr. Tyree, master printer on the staff of the *Washington Daily American*.

#### Visiting Justices Preside.

Under this caption next month we propose to present a specially prepared write-up of some of the battles royal that have been fought out at the bar of the Moot Court. At some of these trials there have been as many as three judges on the bench, thus indicating the gravity and importance of the issues involved.

#### Benefactors of the Library.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made of the receipt of a number of valuable additions to our steadily expanding library as follows:

Donor	No. of Vols.
Wm. E. Richardson, Esq.....	40
Robert A. Pelham, '04.....	2
James A. Cobb, Esq.....	1
Friend .....	1
	—
Total .....	44

With the gifts recorded above, which include a copy of the new District of Columbia Code from Professor Cobb, we speed toward the 5,200 mark. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Richardson's new gift raises the donations of the members of the former firm of Ralston, Richardson & Siddons to more than 200 volumes.

JAMES C. WATERS, JR.

## UNDERGRADUATE LIFE

### NEW SOCIETY FOUNDED AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

A group of students of Howard University, specializing in history, foreseeing the benefit to be gained for themselves and the race by deep study and broad research in the field of history recently organized "The Historical Society of Howard University."

The purposes of this organization are fourfold:

- (1) To stimulate an interest in and to reward those students who achieve high scholastic ranking within the department;
- (2) To establish a museum of documents in the field of history;
- (3) To reward those whose research in this field shall contribute to our knowledge of the early history and struggles of the Negro in America;
- (4) To stimulate and encourage propaganda which will give recognition to the deeds of the Negro.

Membership in the organization is open to all students specializing in history, but only those members who have shown superior scholarship in the subject will be permitted to suffrage and to wear the society's emblem.

The charter members of the organization are as follows: Ralph E. Banks, President; Mae Harper, Treasurer; Flora A. Phillips, Secretary; Irene Harris, Samuel Higgins, and Anita Turpeau.



## HOWARD UNIVERSITY ORCHESTRA DEVELOPS INTO SPLENDID MUSICAL ORGANIZATION.

The Howard University Symphony Orchestra, after some three years of training under Dorcy Rhodes, formerly connected with one of the U. S. Army Bands, has developed into a most representative musical organization.

From a conglomeration of half-trained musical students who were totally inexperienced in ensemble playing and who were for the most part mere beginners on their instruments, Mr. Rhodes has developed at Howard one of the best Negro bands in the country, as was ceded by music critics after Howard's success in the professional band contest at Philadelphia on Thanksgiving, 1923. From this same material he has molded a remarkable symphony orchestra.

A number of concerts have been recently given by the University Orchestra. It participated on February 5th on the Artists' Series Program and rendered special selections in the University Chapel in connection with the recent lecture by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart. An invitation was extended to the University Orchestra to participate in the Inaugural Musical Program on the east steps of the Capitol on the evening of March 4th.

## HOWARD'S CERCLE FRANCAIS PROGRAM CONTRIBUTE TO HEIGHTENING OF CULTURAL TONE OF UNIVERSITY'S EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES.

To those who can not afford the time or perhaps the necessary collateral to sojourn in France during the vacation periods, the Cercle Francais, which holds forth in Library Hall, on the University Campus, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, fits in as a pleasing panacea to students who yearn for cultural and artistic atmosphere of the French capital. Just a moment's stroll up the hill from Georgia Avenue, attractive because of its grotesque cobblestone pavement, uneven sidewalks, dilapidated shacks, and houses of miscellaneous architectural designs, places one in a picturesque environment reminiscent of the Champs-Elysses.

Professor Lochard and an able corps of assistants are putting over programs every Tuesday evening which are not only reproductions of the artistic life of France, but also calculated to raise the cultural tone of extra curricula activities at Howard. A typical program best illustrates the leavening effects on these entertainments.

On February 17th, Mr. F. P. Watts, presiding, the following program was rendered: Solo, Mlle. Cecelia McLeod; recitation ("La Neige," by Professor Lochard), Mlle. Elaine Dean; recitation (Ode to Booker T. Washington, by Professor Lochard), Mlle. Angella Bishop; solo, Mlle. Anolo-Miller; interpretative dance, Mlle. Julia Smith; dialogue, "La Ligo," Mlle. Carolyn Welch and Mlle. Louise Canady; introductory remarks, Professor Lochard; address, Mlle. Babrielle Heuridier; solo, Mlle. Mary E. Portis; address, Professor Mills; interpretative dance, Mlle. Beatrice Boyd; solo, M. Hemby; minuet (staged by Mlle. G. Curtis), Velma Young, Mildred Chappelle, Florence Saunders, Vera Welch, Vietta Willard, and Ellen Hill; closing song, "La Marseillaise," ensemble.

The Cercle Francais is only one of a number of important student organizations which help in bringing about a well rounded-development of the Howard student. Participation in these extra-curricular activities are potent forces in the collegiate life at Howard.

## TAU SIGMA.

The women of the Class of '25 have organized a club exclusively for Seniors. The purpose of this organization is to promote loyalty and amicability among the women of the Senior Class. One of the chief aims of Tau Sigma is to re-establish



that dignity at the University which was prevalent in the previous years.

This club meets bi-monthly in the Home Economics Apartment, with Dr. Fitch, Dean of the Department of Home Economics, as its sponsor, and Miss Charity Mance, as president of the organization. The democratic spirit of Tau Sigma is promoted through its progressive committees, which are appointed at each meeting. By this medium every member of the club has an opportunity to entertain.

At each meeting there are real live discussions of the most vital questions that concern college women. Such questions are discussed as "The Creating of College Spirit"; "The Relation of the Women of the Senior Class to the Other Classes." General college problems are considered, as they affect the woman. Social problems also give rise to enthusiastic discussion among the members of Tau Sigma. One of the social problems recently discussed was "What Stand Shall the College Woman Take with Regard to the Changing Morality?" Numerous other subjects are given thoughtful and serious consideration.

During commencement week, the girls of the enthusiastic Junior Class will be initiated into Tau Sigma. It is the earnest desire of the members of the club that the Class of '25 will continue the tradition and make the organization a most vital factor in their university life. We, the women of the Class of '25, sincerely hope that our precedent, in the organization of Tau Sigma, will serve as an incentive to the future Senior women to preserve the integrity of its precepts. In the future, may Tau Sigma be numbered among the great influential organizations of "Old Howard."

R. C. UNDERWOOD, Class '25.

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### A PLAN FOR TEACHING ORAL ENGLISH.

In spite of the fact that most of our communication is oral, there is a tendency in our schools to over-emphasize written composition. A few teachers have been wise enough to recognize this defect in our school system, and therefore are working out plans whereby it may be remedied. The majority of these teachers report favorable results. They are anxious to have others try similar plans in order to make the teaching of English more practical.

One of the plans which has proved successful is that used in a high school in Denver, Colorado. This plan is operated largely on the basis of "socialized" recitation. One day each week is set aside for oral composition. The teacher gives the students entire charge for the hour. A presiding officer and secretary are selected each week, so that all the pupils may have an opportunity to carry on the formal business of a meeting. The students are permitted to take any subject which interests them. Sometimes the composition is original; sometimes it is a report from a magazine article; and sometimes it is the relating of a short story or the synopsis of a novel. Often the exercise takes the form of an informal debate.

The subject of the composition is handed to the presiding officer before the beginning of the recitation, and he calls on the students in whatever order he chooses. The speaker comes to the front of the room, addresses the chairman and the audience, and then proceeds with his discussion. Each student is usually limited to five minutes. The students at their seats criticise the speaker when he has finished, and give suggestions for his improvement. The teacher always offers some constructive criticism after the students have given their suggestions.

There is much to be gained by such a plan. First, it gives the student an opportunity to face the public and present his ideas in an orderly manner. In the next place, the desire for favorable criticism makes the speaker do his best. Then, the subsequent discussion necessitates close attention and critical judgment on the part of the students. Again, each student has an opportunity to preside over a formal meeting and to act in the capacity of the teacher. Furthermore, the students are made to feel a closer relationship with the teacher, who is, for that day, one of them. It



also develops within the students a language sense, a desire to speak correctly, logically, and concisely. Then, it gives the teacher an opportunity to know her pupils better and to measure her success by their progress. Finally, it gives the teacher more time for planning her work.

Of course, there are some who will say that this time should not be taken away from the regular textbook. In answer to this, it may be said that such a plan breaks the monotony of routine and gives the students more vigor for their regular work; therefore, more is accomplished. In addition to this, the oral compositions are aids to the regular lessons, for there is in these recitations a pooling of knowledge, experience, and criticism which is beneficial to all concerned.

It seems to me—and I was a member of a class in which this method prevailed—that teachers of English can not lose by giving such a plan a trial. It may prove to be just the thing to stimulate a disinterested class; it may be the means of disarming many critics of our present system of teaching; and, most important of all, it is probable that a love of English because of its thus manifest practicalness will be awakened in our children.

E. OPHELIA SETTLE.

## NEWS FROM SPORTVILLE

### C. I. A. A. GIVES INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC.

HARK from the tomb a doleful sound. "Another country has been heard from." Like Banquo's ghost, the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association reincarnates itself in order to enlighten a lost world anent her fickle affinities, Howard and Lincoln Universities, and to tell the universe "How come they do her like they do do do." In a fifteen-page philippic, entitled "C. I. A. A. Gives Information to the Public," our modern Don Quixote pretends to lay all his cards on the table when, in truth (if the information submitted is actually all that is possessed by the dying gladiator) he has been playing the game with a short deck.

The offensive against Howard centers around some cleverly manipulated facts in the Bob Miller case, the purport of which is to prove that "it is a warranted conclusion that rigid entrance requirements are not enforced when exceptional athletes enter this University," and charges that eligibility rules of the Board of Athletic Control were loosely enforced during the last fall quarter. For the benefit of the amateur Sherlock Holmes who worked up the case on which this part of the pamphlet is based, it might be added that no part of the eligibility rules of the Board of Athletic Control were enforced during the period in question. These rules, being impracticable while Howard held membership in the C. I. A. A., were suspended in favor of the C. I. A. A. Constitution. If Sherlock has not a convenient memory, he will recall that Howard withdrew from the Association because the Board of Athletic Control was "forced to this step by the impossibility of reconciling collegiate and high school standards in the Association." Of course the vanities of several individuals received rude shocks when the proper nomenclature was forcibly applied to certain camouflaged industrial schools.

The facts in the Miller case are these: Miller was denied admission to Howard in 1923 because he did not have the required number of scholastic units. He matriculated at Union University in order to acquire these units so as to enter Howard in the autumn of 1924. Conditions were unsatisfactory at Union, so he transferred to Dunbar High School in Washington, D. C., around New Year's Day. The units made at Dunbar High School plus those obtained at Arkansas Baptist College gave him the fifteen units necessary for admission to Howard. Sherlock was not without the proper information when he propounded the misleading statement. Graduation from an approved high school is not and has not been the absolute requirement for admis-



sion to recognized colleges. If the Miller case uncovered anything, it revealed the existence of an irreconcilable gulf between the scholastic and collegiate interests represented in the C. I. A. A. until Howard and Lincoln made their exits. Here was an athlete who was refused admission to a university in the Association, but who was immediately admitted into and represented *another university* in the same Association. He advanced from the latter to a public high school and represented said high school in the scholastic division of the C. I. A. A. championship. All of this was done within the same scholastic year under the sanction of the C. I. A. A. Think of it, brethren, and weep. In the following autumn, after fulfilling for the first time collegiate entrance requirements, he was taboed by the C. I. A. A., who hypocritically inquires: "Does it appear from these facts that graduation from an accredited high school is an enforced entrance requirement at Howard University?"

The pamphlet abounds with humorous witticisms, not the least of which is the inference that student articles in the RECORD are the authoritative messages of the university. Bring on the smelling salts. The scribe closes with a great burst of oratory. He comes down the home stretch with a whirlwind peroration about representative government, the rule of the majority, and makes one dying leap at the tape with something or other about ethics, or whatyoumaycallem. Selah!

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Propagating basketball on the "Hill" during the season recently closed, with a helter-skelter schedule, poor training facilities, the Inter-fraternity League going at full blast, offered a problem calculated to try the mettle of a saint. Nevertheless, the team made the most of their opportunities and finished the season well above the "even Steven" percentage. Those who stuck with the squad during the crucial period following the C. I. A. A. boycott deserve special commendation. The squad included the following: Morrow, Meroney, Jackson, Cobbs, McCoy, Lawton, Washington, Jones, Carpenter, Bundrant, Spencer.

Results of the season's schedules:

Howard, 37; Miner Normal, 23.	Howard, 17; Acme Club, 26.
Howard, 34; Miner Normal, 27.	Howard, 26; Scholastics, 46.
Howard, 37; Morgan College, 28.	Howard, 16; West Va. Institute, 15.
Howard, 44; Morgan College, 43.	Howard, 25; Morehouse, 31.
Howard, 33; West Va. Institute, 40.	Howard, 39; Old Stars, 14.

With the completion of the new Gymnasium and a full year in which to arrange a schedule, prospects of re-establishing basketball at Howard on the same parity which it enjoyed in the heydays of the last decade are exceedingly bright.

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Intramural contests, first between the four college classes and secondly between the college and professional schools, have placed track and field athletics in the forefront of spring sports. Never has the running game enjoyed so much popularity since the days when "Bull dog" Williams made a show of Red Dabney, last of the old-line gladiators from Hampton by heaving the 16-pound pellet through space *a la* Walter Johnson tossing a baseball. After these feuds are settled, the boys will make a drive on Lincoln University in a mile relay race at the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on April 24-25. The following Saturday, May 2, will find Howard stepping out against the field in a National Open Championship which will feature the appearance of De Hart Hubbard, Olympic broad-jump champion and holder of various and sundry A. A. U. record *ad infinitum*. West Virginia Institute and Wilberforce will lock horns with the Bisons in a triangular meet at Dayton, Ohio, on the afternoon of May 9. After this, the girls will come into the limelight by holding an interclass meet on one of the following Saturdays in May.



When the varsity took the scalp of Meiji University of Tokio, Japan, in that memorable ten-inning battle last June, they established a record for all succeeding ball-tossers to shoot at. Practically the entire line-up in that epoch-making contest have returned for another fling at the diamond pastime. These are augmented by a flock of promising material who, having heard the glad tidings, have flocked hither from all parts of Uncle Samuel's domain. The team will make a trip during the Easter holidays which will carry them as far south as the frontiers of South Carolina. The schedule will be announced in the May issue of the RECORD. Coach John Burr is again in charge of the team and Luther Baylor is captain of the team, which includes the following veterans: Doneghy, Downing, Long, Monroe, Townsend, Codwell, Reid, Robinson and Bryant.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Athletic Control in Library Hall on the evening of February 27, Dr. Edward P. Davis, who has steered the good ship "Bison" straight between the rocks of Scylla and the whirlpool of Charydis, during the past year, was unanimously re-elected President for the year 1925-26. Dr. Fred. Durrah was the unanimous choice for Vice-President and Dr. St. Elmo Brady was re-elected Secretary without a dissenting ballot.

Spring football practice under the direction of Coach Louis Watson and Assistant Coach Charles West brought a ready response from candidates for the varsity squad of 1925. More than thirty candidates went through "skull" practice, signal drills, and dummy scrimmages during the period from February 14 to 28, inclusive. Those who "stood out" among the new material on hand were Tick Smith, Joe Carter, Young and Kinney in the back field, and Kelly, Hawes, West and Bryant, linemen. The election of Atherton Robinson to succeed himself as manager of the 1925 football team was well received by the squad. Old wrinkles are gradually being ironed out and a concentrated drive on the Lions in Philadelphia on Turkey Day is already in process of formation.

T. J. A.

## OF GENERAL INTEREST.

### JOHNS HOPKINS TAKES A STAND.

DRASTIC reorganization plans, involving the elimination of the first two years of undergraduate work and devotion of the university entirely to graduate study and research, was announced by President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University at the celebration of the forty-ninth anniversary of that institution, February 23.

When Johns Hopkins, a wealthy Baltimore merchant, in 1873, announced that he had set aside \$3,000,000 for the founding of a university, he was advised by Eliot, Angell and other educators to form an institution that would stress graduate study and research. At that time there was no university in America with adequate resources for graduate study, and most of the famous Americans, beginning with Edward Everett earlier in the century, received their training in Germany. The buildings of the new university were modest and quite inadequate; the ideal set forward was the university as "a body of students and teachers" rather than an aggregation of buildings. Its faculty contained some of the most promising young professors of the time—Gildersleeve, Remsen, Woolwich, Martin and others. Eighty-nine students appeared



at Baltimore when the doors of Johns Hopkins first opened—fifty-four of them already holding academic degrees. In his inaugural address, President Gilman said: "A university is a place for the advanced special education of youth who have been prepared for its freedom by the discipline of a lower school."

Of late Johns Hopkins has tended to acquire the common characteristics of American universities—a flourishing undergraduate department, stress vocational work, a campus, dormitories, a football team, cheer leaders, etc. All the expending life of the average American university was there.

Reversion to the old Johns Hopkins idea will turn the university counter to the trend of American education, if the plans forecast by President Frank J. Goodnow in his anniversary day messages are carried out. He expressed the opinion that "instruction in the first two college years has been in essence of secondary nature and has no proper place in a university." "We are justified in concluding from continental European experience," declared President Goodnow, "that a modicism of vocational instruction can be given in a university without producing brawn. . . . But it is certainly true that advanced work can not be most advantageously done in an atmosphere which is dominated by vocational aims and by the presence of a large body of students who are instructed in a mass and in predominately elementary subjects."

A detailed plan for the reorganization of the university has not yet been worked out. But it is expected to proceed along the following lines:

- (1) Cease to give instruction in most of the subjects now taught in the first two years of college.
- (2) Combine last two years of college with what is now spoken of as graduate work, applying to all their work the methods and standards applicable to our present graduate work.
- (3) Give, on the completion of this advanced work, a higher degree and cease to give in the future a bachelor's degree.—*The New Student*.

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#### THE COLLEGE ANTHOLOGY FOR 1925.

Students who wish to submit poems for possible inclusion in this year's College Anthology (The Poets of the Future, Volume VIII) are requested to send their contributions not later than May 15th to Dr. Henry T. Schnittkind, The Stratford Company, Publishers, 234-240 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.



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Street Address .....
4. Date Entered Howard University.....
5. Number of years at Howard.....  
  
Department Entered .....
6. Other Departments Entered .....
7. Degrees Conferred, if any .....
8. Year of Graduation .....  
  
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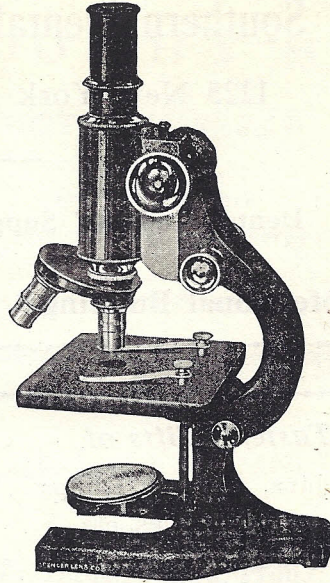
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